

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1883.

Ammements To-day. visco Methusalem. 6 P. M. a Theostro—Pop. 2/15 P. M. Square Theostro—The Rejab. 200 P. M. a Palance Music " all—Variety. 2 and 2 P. M. Theatre-Strictly Business & P. M.

France and England-A Dangerous State of Affairs.

The gravity of Mr. GLADSTONE'S language in the House of Commons yesterday will give the French some idea of the complicaas that are likely to grow out of the foreign adventures upon which their Bovernment is now bent. The Prime Minister announced that upon the occupation of Tamatave, a scaport town of Madagascar, the French Admiral peremplorily ordered off the British Consul, who was so ill that he died a few hours afterward. arrested his secretary in his presence, and stopped the communications of a British man-of-war, the Captain of which made a protest against the proceeding.

'In announcing these grave and painful occurrences," Mr. GLADSTONE said, "I can only now say that we must await the receipt of further details. We must also await thos communications from the French Government which the case may require, which we bave intimated we expect, and which it would be our duty to make under similar

It is hard to believe, after this announce ment and warning, that the French Government will hesitate in making proper explanation and reparation to Great Britain. It is not often that a British Minister has to make such a statement or to use such language as was heard vesterday in the House of Commons; and there is no doubt that if a speedy and satisfactory reply be not sent by France the passions of the British people will be dangerously inflamed.

But who can tell what to expect from the men who at this time are directing in such a short-sighted way the foreign relations of the French Government? Before France has fairly got out of her troubles in Tunis, she is plunged into difficulties with Madagascar

and Tonquin. It is well that the commander of the Britsh war ship at Tamatave was a man of cool head; for England has had naval commanders not a few who would have reto Admiral PIERRE with something else than a verbal protest, and if such a commander had been on deck when the Dryad was forbidden to communieate with the shore, hostilities between the two countries might have been precipitated at a moment's notice.

France is sailing through dangerous waters in several seas just now.

Brewster Will Have to Go!

· BREWSTER, Attorney-General, is not in good luck with his multitude of special counel. Many of them have come to grief, proionally and politically, after an enormous and unwarranted expenditure of the people's money, and he will be surely called to account for it next winter.

The last case must be particularly trying to the managers of the so-called " Southern movement." of which WILLIAM E. CHAN-DLER, GEORGE C. GORHAM, and FRANK HAT-FON are the chief directors on the part of the Administration.

These three patriots have expended much snergy, patronage, and dollars from the pub-iic Treasury in trying to Mahonize North Carolina and Mississippi and South Carolina. CHANDLER selected Fort Pillow CHAL-MERS, whom a Republican House of Representatives had turned out of the seat he ocsupied, upon allegations of scandalous frauds and false counting, to take the lead in Mis-

CHALMERS is contesting the seat of MAN-MING for the Second district in the coming Congress, and BREWSTER, Attorney-General. suppleved him as special counsel in several suits arising out of this contest. In other words, he is paid for conducting his own case, with a full knowledge of the fact that he will apply to Congress, and doubtless will be allowed a round sum, following a bad precedent, for these very expenses.

An attempt was made a few days ago to proceed against some of Manning's supportars by the technical process of information; out Judge Hill, a Republican, quashed it on the spot, and announced that the matter should not be entertained in his court, except upon the finding of a Grand Jury.

This rebuke disconcerted the CHALMERS faction badly, and following, as it does, on the heels of a wretched failure for an "independent organization," the promoters of the cheme at Washington must be in an unpleasant frame of mind.

A similar experiment was recently made in South Carolina upon fabricated election sases. Judge Bond, the most ultra of all he partisan Judges appointed by Gen. GRANT, threw it out of court indignantly as wholly unfounded. The special counsel sent from Pennsylvania returned home with a poor opinion of the Court.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS was driven out of the Cabinet, defeated when nominated for Chief Justice, and retired to private life, for offences far less reprehensible than those committed by BREWSTER, Attorney-General. Whatever else might be said of him, Will-LIAMS was attentive to his duties, necessible to the public, uppretending in his personal mode of life, and temperate in his habits as well as in his character. He was burdened in other respects, and had to answer for errors in which he personally had little part, though the responsibility fell upon him directly. Investigation will show Brewster in a far worse light than WILLIAMS ever ap-

The Fruits of a Court of Inquiry. Lieut. ALFRED M. FULLER is an officer of

the Second Cavalry, who, during the greater part of last summer, had command of his 200p, D, serving as escort or guard to the construction parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This escort was under the charge of Major Lewis MESRILL, Seventh Cavalry, who, in the course of his report, rendered in November, paid this tribute to Lieut. Fut-

It is only justice to say that he comes as near being of no use as any officer I ever knew. His whole though seemed concentrated in the idea that he was hardly used in being in the field at all; and he manifested such tota erest in his duries, and such merely perfund tory discharge of them, that his presence was more Setrimental to the good of the service than the harn that would have come from leaving the troop withou on officer As a consequence, the little that was done in the way of scouting was of no earthly use."

In a subsequent part of his report he reverted to the subject in much the same strain, associating another officer in the re-"The inefficiency and lack of soldierly spirit of these two officers has been a constant source of annoyance and embarent, from the feeling that no reliance could be placed upon them."

When this unflattering portrait of himself object to the occupation of Tonquin if such "occupation" is to be anything but temperature. The saked for a court of inquiry, and it perary. There is also room for doubt

was granted, Col. JOHN P. HATCH, the commanding officer of his regiment, being made the President. This court vindicated Lieut. FULLER, and consured Major MERRILL. R. found the evidence adduced to sustain the latter's charges vague and insufficient; it declared that Lieut. FULLER was detailed for the field at his own request, and had carried out the routine of duty already established by his predecessor, an officer of experience; and it denied that there was any indication of inefficiency or lack of soldierly spirit on his part.

A third view of the affair now appears. The department commander, Gen. TERBY, reviewing the finding of the court, justifies Major MERRILL and censures Lieut. FULLER. The court had said that, allowing a fair construction of the orders about scouting, the Lieutenant could be considered to have obyed them; but Gen. TERRY rejoins that no construction can justify him in not having sent out scouting parties at all. The court had noted that Lieut. FULLER was detailed for the field at his own request; but the Brigadier-General commanding says that it should have been mentioned that this detail was sought only after he had received another, which he wished to avoid. Lieut. FULLER'S written plea is stigmatized as in defensible abuse of Major MERRILL, and the department commander finds nothing in the evidence to sustain the court's theory that Major MERRILL allowed himself to be influenced in his estimate of Lieut. FULLER by the loose statements of others.

The result of this protracted inquiry, therefore, is that Major MERRILL denounces Lieut, FULLER, Lieut, FULLER assalls Major MERRICL, the court censures the one officer and the department commander the other. while also taking the court to task. If there were only somebody to rebuke Gen. TERRY, the affair would be complete. Military courts of inquiry not seldom leave cases in an un satisfactory condition, and Gen. Terry adds a climax to this one in appending to his review the statement that "subject to these emarks, the findings and opinion are published to the troops." The troops, under such circumstances, will apparently have to form their own judgments, each man deciding the case to suit himself.

The Tonguin Debate in the French Chamber.

Doubt is no longer tenable regarding the intention of the French Ministry to annex the Tonquin delta, even at the risk of a war with China. Ever since he assumed contro of the Foreign Office, M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR had managed, on one pretext or another, to avoid divulging the plans of the Government; but when the long-deferred debate took place on Tuesday, he was constrained to make some important admissions, which must be construed as a tardy avowal of a policy of conquest. If the report forwarded by cable was an exhaustive account of the proceedings, it may indeed be questionable whether the majority of the Legislature gave due heed to the vagueness of the Minister's allusions to the present and prospective relations of France and China. But, however that may be, the Chamber saw fit to sanction the course taken by the FERRY Cabinet in this affair. We know therefore, what the Ministry intend to do. and they will have their hands free during the summer, although they seem to have pledged themselves to convoke the parliament in the event of unexpected difficulties by which we understand them to mean a hostile demonstration on the part of the war party at Pekin.

So far as the relations of France with Annam are concerned, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, when he was at last forced to speak showed himself cynically and even defiantly frank. Not a word was said about enforcing the treaties of 1874, concerning which we have heard so much of late from the newspaper organs of the Government. "There is no longer any question," the Deputies were old, "of negotiating" with the Annamese ruler. And again, "The French Civil Commissioner in Tonquin will recommence treat ing as soon as possible after the opposition to France has been subdued." That the 'treating" here spoken of will be on the uti possidetis basis is plain enough from the declaration which immediately follows, that 'France will occupy only the Tonquin delta." This, the Minister hastens to explain, is the limit of his acquisitive designs; for France, he says, "has no intention of conquering Annam." There would not be much of Annam left worth conquering. The six southern provinces have already been absorbed by France, and the dependency of Cambodia has been virtually annexed under the guise of a protectorate. When Tongula also has been swallowed nothing will remain to the Tudue but a highland distriet in the interior, pretty well environed by French territories, and a narrow strip of seaconst stretching southward from the Songkoi delta. That it is a lasting and not a transient occupation of Tonquin which is contemplated by M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, is made indisputable by his further assertion that France "proposes, subsequently" to her conquest of the Red River region, "to conclude a convention with China, with the view of insuring respect for their respective frontiers." This statement would be unintelligible if, after chastising the Tudue for his alleged violations of the 1874 treaties, the French Government meant to content itself with its old acquisitions in Cochin China, which are separated from the Chinese boundary by almost the whole length of the peninsula of Farther India. Evidently what the FERRY Cabinet intends to do is to annex the whole valley of the Song-koi from the coast of Touquin up to the confines of Yunnan, and to propose a convention with China, whereby both countries can be secured from depredations at the hands of the refugees and marauders who, for some ten years past, have

occupied the border district. We observe that in his speech on Monday M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR refrained from expressing the contempt for China's claim of suzerainty over Annam which he is said to have evinced on other occasions. The tone of his allusions to the Middle Kingdom was respectful enough, but very little definite information was imparted to the Chamber. "I am able," the Minister said, "to state that pacific relations will be maintained with China." Had he stopped here, the declaration, though concise, would have been distinct and categorical; but he went on to say that the Marquis Tseng "did not deny the possibility" of an understanding between France and China, which is a very different thing from affirming the certainty of such an agreement. And again, "China at first objected to the occupation of Tonquin, but, after the Hanoi affair, she recognized France's right to chastise the Tudue." Now, admitting that the Pekin Government has "recognized " any such "right"-which is doubtful, for the Regent of Annam might plausthly describe the French as the aggressors throughout the recent disturbances-there is reason to believe that China not only "at first" objected, but now and to the last will

rhother M. CHALLEMENT-LACOUR was not wither strangely ill informed, or extremely disingenuous, when he instructed that Li-Hung-Chano, after his interview with the French envoy, M. Tracou, left Shanghai for Tientain because he had adopted a conciliatory attitude and wished to secure the acscence of the Council of Mandarins in his policy. We shall soon learn whether this is a correct or wholly erroneous repor of the Chinese commander's action.

No one would dream of denying that, in the debate which followed the Minister's speech, M. PAUL DE CARRAGNAC was guilty of a gross violation of parliamentary eti quette in denouncing the head of the present Cabinet as a coward and a liar. It is, nevertheless, a fact that the conduct of the republican Government in this Tonquin business, as in the Egyptian affair, might for some time be described as timid and uncan-did. Had it done boldly and betimes what it has at length been forced to do by the Hanoi tragedy, Capt, RIVIÈRE and his massacred companions would, in all likelihood, have been alive to-day.

New England Domestic Morality.

During the recent debate in the House of Lords on the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the Earl of DALHOUSIE declared that "in no part of the civilized world does there exist a higher standard of domestic purity and morality than in the New England States."

We regret to say, however, that, though the standard may exist there, New England has become remarkable for the failure of married people to live up to it. The frequency of divorces among the native population is so notorious that men like the Rev. Dr. BACON urge that the evil be severely dealt with by the churches. There are Judges in Boston, for instance, nearly all of whose time is said to be taken up with divorce cases. Such cases, too, are frequent in the agricultural districts of New England, and eem to be looked on as ordinary incidents.

The majority of these divorces are obtained for desertion and like causes, it is true; but scandalous breaches of the marriage covenant are also common in New England, and among the native population rather than among the foreign born. They occur in the little farming and village communities in proportion more than in the cities, apparently. So far as practice goes, thereore, the domestic morality of New England is far from what it ought to be.

But the trouble is not with the marriage laws. In Massachusetts, for instance, those laws are very strict in comparison with the laws of other States, of New York in particular. In the first place, the religious obligations of marriage are not now respected in that State as they once were; and, secondly, the law of divorce makes marriage an easily dissoluble contract.

Young people marry, and perhaps one of the couple gets tired of the bonds and soon runs away, giving the other ground for a divorce for desertion. Deserted wives are frequently encountered, and many of them seem to take their condition as a matter of course. They wait until they can get a divorce, and afterward, very likely, marry again, the same minister, perhaps, officiating at both weddings. Some of these women evidently like the excitement; and often the divorced and remarried wife is not very far from girlhood. Judges, too, have to exercise great care to detect collusion in divorces, so frequently does it happen that both parties are anxious for the separation order to marry new mates.

There is no deep regard for the sanctity of marriage among a large part of the native population of New England, and consequently they are glad to take advantage of he many facilities for divorce offered by the law. The foreign-born population, on the other hand, being chiefly Roman Catholics. are restrained by their religion from divorce,

even though the law would give it to them. But it is altogether true that the liberty they enjoy with regard to wedding a deceased wife's sister has no ill effect on the domestic morality of New Englanders. The objections to such unions on the score of good morals which are raised in England sound strangely to us.

Not a State to Tie To.

Ohio is a good State for the Democrats in tidal wave years. But it is prone to be rather unsteady in its course when not borne along by a strong current.

In the great uprising against GRANT'S Adninistration in 1874, the Democrats carried Ohio by a plurality of 17,300. But the next year the Republicans recaptured the State, electing RUTHERPORD B. HAYES for Governor over the veteran Democrat WILLIAM ALLEN. In 1876 Mr. TILDEN was elected President, though Ohio went for HAYES, just as it had for every Republican candidate since the party was founded.

These facts show that Ohio is not a safe State for the Democratic party to depend

upon in Presidential years. The Democrats carried their State ticket in Ohio last fall by a plurality of 19,000, but their absolute majority was only 1,559. In October next they will elect HOADLY. But, in view of its past history, it will still remain true that Ohio is not a good State for the Democrats to tie to or take their candidate from in a Presidential contest.

With Dr. JOSEPH CHEAMER as the sole medical candidate for the vacancy created by the death of Coroner PARKER of Brooklyn, the Governor ought to have no difficulty in making selection. A reputable physician is far preferable to a ward politician.

Panciasite, the new explosive invented by the chemist Tunrin of Paris, has an advantage over some of its rivals in not being at all affect ed by concussion. This immunity is secured by its being kept and transported in two different liquids, which only rield an explosive power on being mixed, and this, of course, need not be done until the moment when the material is to be used. To quiet the apprehensions of those who wonder what will be the result of the steady accumulation of dangerous explosives, we shall probably be assured that panelasite, like dynamite, is entirely local in its action, and exerts its destructive force within a very limited range-as if anybody would suppose its action to be wilmited

Gen. SLOCUM justly complained of the lights on the Brooklyn Bridge at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. The arc light has been tried and found wanting. Now let the trustees try the incandescent light. If that fails, a call for gas will be in order.

In Cincinnati the advocates of the faith cure have taken a house as a Paith Rest for invalid inmates. Cure by faith would have some advantages were it practicable, though anothecaries and doctors may have no faith in it. But the National Convention of Funeral Di-rectors, composed of embalmers and undertakers, which lately held their session in Cincinnati, did not think the faith cure sufficiently menacing to their business to take any hostile steps toward it.

Many men find it very easy to get into prison, but THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER Scems to have found it rather difficult. He was con-victed of obtaining money by false pretences two years ago, but was released under ball after sentence to await the result of an appeal. His conviction was affirmed reputity, and his

bondsmen looked for him without success. It appears that he had his own ideas about the way to get into prison. He presented himself at Sing Sing and asked to be incarcerated, but was told that he must be sent up by a Court in the regular way. Then he applied at the Sheriff's office in this city with no better success. Finally he sought the General Sessions yesterday, and there he was promptly obliged by Judge GILDERSLERVE, who sent him to Sing

The Shah of Persia, who is ill, has been bad Shah, cruel, greedy, and dirty. He is one of the few absolute despots now left in the world, and those who prefer despotism to liberty should study his style.

Sing with due formality. Few men would have exhibited so much persistency under the cir-

That large and useless body of citizens who for some inscrutable reason, are paid by this country to reside in foreign ports as Minister and Consuls will be grieved by a decision which Comptroller LAWRINGE has just made. LAWRINGE holds that a Consul can begin to draw pay only from the time he actually begins his official duties, if he has any. Hitherto the philosophers and defeated Congressmen who ornament our "diplomatic service" have been in the habit of lingering at home long after their appointment. They were allowed to draw pay as soon as they had taken the official oath and filed an acceptable bond. If the First Comptroller's decision is sustained, budding diplomats will take more pains to arrive at their posts soon after appointment. Most of them cannot be said to earn any of their salary, for they do nothing, and wouldn't know how to do anything if they had it to do. But the money paid to them before they reach their posts is a pure gratuity. It would be a good idea to pay the members of our "diplomatic service" by the week or day. The high-salaried Ministers are usually absent from their legations two or three months every year. They get tired of loafing, and comfort themselves by travelling to some other capital.

The work of the summer corps of visiting physicians appointed by the Health Board has not been begun a moment too soon. Although for the last two or three days we have been enjoying comparatively comfortable weather high temperatures may be expected to prevail for at least two months yet, and the deadly ffect of a few days of great heat upon four tenements was shown by the startling increas in the death rate of the city last week. So far upon the whole, better than usual, but there is plenty of need for all the precautions that can be taken to ward off disease

The Salvation Soldiers who are turning up in various parts of this country are a boisterous, obstreperous, blustering, turbulent set. Many of them seem to enjoy a shindy as much as they do psaim singing and sermonizing.

It looks as though Col. AUSTEN of the Thirteenth Regiment will be brought to book for drumming out BOCKELMAN. Military discipline is a good thing for men playing at soldlering, but they ought not to go so far as to make drunkenness a more serious offence than it is among real soldiers on service. BOCKEL-MAN disgraced himself, but there was no reason why he should receive a punishment reserve for other and more serious offences.

Buffalo is to have three gala days next week in the Saengerfest, which will begin on Monday. These festivals have always been successful hitherto, wherever there is plenty of beer to moisten and tone the vocal organs. o as to fit ther for the arduous task of three days' singing.

An additional nuisance has been developed in the underground steam heating system. A sanitary inspector has pointed out one case which the Croton water enters a store at the temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit, which renders it unfit for drinking. It is found that his heat is communicated from the pipes of the Steam-Heating Company. It is reasonable to suppose that other buildings would show the xistence of at least a partial heating of the water, and the evil is likely to increase, unless care be taken in proportion as this system of heating is extended.

We have not heard much about daring bank robbers for a long time. But we learn from Franklin of a gang who, after gagging tw families and blowing open a safe, made a small haul of money. This exploit is likely to stimuof banks had better look out for them through the hot weather.

A Question About the English Language. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From ny youth up I have been accustomed to use the expression "had better," as "you had better see him." I am now told that this is improper, and that "would better" is correct. Since I have been in this country my ideas of the English language have received several modifications. I find that English "Righth" is not the same as American "English," and, as The Sex is considered an authority here in literary questions, you would much oblige me by saying in an early lesse whether "had better " is right or wrong. "Yours Irub." Persuas.

The old expression is perfectly correct. It is pure, idiomatical English. It comes down to us from the earliest sources of the language. It is just as accurate as the other phrase to which you refer.

There are formal theorists and pragmatic

grammarians, who are less familiar with the origin of English than they ought to be, and who do not well appreciate its spirit; and these people attempt to reconstruct the language by rules of precise logic. Their attempt is absurd. They should go to school before they attempt to teach others. The great glory of the English language is its freedom, and one of its great beauties is its idiomatic originality.

Yes, He Is an American.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sor: Will you clease inform a constant reader of your paper whether it would be proper to call a man born in Canada an increase. Yes, indeed, a man born in Canada is an American. Any man born in America is entitled to that distinction. Canada is a part of America; so is Mexico, so is Honduras, so is

Brazil, so is Patagonia. A native of any

country within the length and breadth of the American homisphere is an American. There is a narrow and conceited notion that only a citizen of the United States is an American; but this is nonsense. The United States being the biggest, the most populous, the most progressive, and the most enlightened country f the whole, is thereby the most conspicuous but it is not entitled to any exclusive posses sion of the American name. Every native of

The French Navy Superior to the English. From the Liverpool Courier.

America is an American.

At the opening of the new house of the Junior At the opening of the new house of the 5 thirds. Conservative Club of Liverpool a banquet was given to several gentlemen, among them Lord il. Lennox, who made a speech in which he lamented over the decline of the British navy. He said he would impress on his hearers the extreme importance of the supremacy of England as a maritime power, and he asked if it should be acquiseced in that the British navy should be inferior, as statistics showed it to be, to the French navy in personnel and in seven. The French had made marvellous sounct and in guns. The French had made marvellous strides since 1872. They had, according to the latest statistics, thirty-sevenessettive battle ships, while we had orty one, and this was too near to be pleasant, while i 1883 the French navy would be more modern than our own. This was a matter becoming too serious for casual observation only, for both in speed and in armor the French would also speedily outrun us. On the face French would also speedily outrun us. On the face of it, too, the French were beating us, for white we had 18,000 men only simpleyed in the dockyards, and these engaged upon the repeirs of the "lame duck" ships which came home, the French had 23,000 men engaged in the yards, not upon repairs, but upon construction. Then the French had as, this marines against our 12,40, and it must be remembered that the French partices did far more work than their English fellows, as the ephods at Tonquin showed.

Advice Which All Should Hood. Extract from a Sincere and Intelligent Letter

I entreat every man to subscribe for THE SUN either weekly or daily. It is the best and cheapest paper in the United States. It is a paper that if any man subscribes for it once, he will not fall to do so the second time. Its MID-WEEK RCHOKS.

no fresh excitement in European politics has arisen, and the attention of the Old World is concentrated almost exclusively upon the progress of the cholera in Egypt and the French expedition to Tonquin. The cholera has so far hurt nobody except the poor unlucky Egyptians, and, considering the advance made of late years in sanitary legislation and in medical science, it appears unlikely that the disease will spread widely, and still more unsal plague, as it has done in former years. The news of its appearance has even done some practical good, for it revived everywhere publinterest in sanitary procautions. It acted in the same way as does the burning of a hotel of theatre, making all other buildings of a simiar kind safer for a while. The death of a fehousand starving Egyptians does not make much difference to anybody; but it does a great deal of good to the world to have its sewers, its nospitals, and its quarantines properly attend ed to. The cholera has also done some good to all sorts of speculators, having given them the chance of talking about the possible closing of the Suez Canal, thus introducing a new element for them to base their operations on. Even as far away as New York they tried to put up, on that ground, the price of wheat and cotton, but did not have more success than the Chicago speculators did in putting up the price of grain on account of a supposed drought in the Red River region-a region which does not repre sent more than two million bushels out of the five hundred millions raised on this continent. The Tonquin expedition would be a matter

of indifference to the world at large, if it were not for the tea question. If this mere local skirmish extends itself into a general war be certainly have something to say in regard to the blockade of Chinese ports. It is estimated that Europe and America have at present a stock for only about four months' consumption while the estimates of this year's tea erop i China show a decrease of some 4,000,000 pounds as compared with last year. True, India has of late been supplying about one-third of the European demand, but there is a natural preference for Chinese tea, and a stoppage of exports from that country would seriously embarrass trade, and upavoidably react, upon the political relation of Great Britain and France, f not upon that of other countries. Tea is an article of first necessity in Great Britain, and the loyal John Bull will certainly not consent to pay exorbitant prices for the favorite verage of his old lady for the sake of letting France have her own way at Tonquin.

In this country nobody cares much eithe about Tonquin or the cholera. What everybody wants is to get out of the city. The rich and idle went some time ago, and the busy and poorer are following them. Saratoga and Long Branch are more crammed this year than ever, and the gambling indulged in is said to be unprecedented. The permanent so-called club houses have been supplemented by a number of private clubs, and baccarat been promoted to almost as high a dignity as the old national pastimes of poker and faro. This shows only that all legislative attempts to interfere with the natural tendencies of a race are utterly futile.

The subject of ocean steamers has grown to be a very exciting one at the present moment. With yachting men the question of America broad beam against English narrow beam is all-absorbing. For several years the narrow-beam boats have had everything their own way, but the fast voyage of the Aurania, unti she disabled her cylinder and rod, shows that good work as the cigar-shaped ships which are now crossing the Atlantic. The steam yachts which have been recently built respresent unquestionably an exaggerated form of these nonstrosities. Steam yachts are not ships in which a man wants to brave the tempestuou storms of mid-ocean. They ought to be pleas ant water villas, where the owner and his guests could enjoy cool air and a good dinner. As far as seamanship is concerned they rank nowhere. Consequently the first desideratum in such a boat is lots of space. But the nev boats, including Mr. Gould's Atalanta, are all lamentably deficient in this very thing. Their beams are so narrow that there is absolutely not room enough to "swing a cat," and their millionaire owners have to sleep in bunks as small and badly ventilated as anything in the

forecastle of an emigrant ship. The ocean steamship lines are engaged in a most commodious and speedy vessels on the Atlantic, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs of the Bremen line-who went to Moscow to help crown the Czar, and included so freely in the luxuries of the Czar's table and cellar that he was obliged to spend five weeks at Carlsbad reducing his flesh and getting his liver into trim-says that his company, in addition to the three new lightning steamers Elbe, Werra, and Fulda, has two more in course of construction. The National line, too, vows that it will beat the record, and that a new steamer to be called its America will shortly show the whole ocean

squadron her heels. Apropos of yachts, a good story is going the rounds in relation to one of the best known American yachtsmen. He was down East at a small country town one day last week, and reported his intended movements to his wife, as usual, in the early morning. On this occasion the telegram said: "Going for a short trip along the coast. Have invited all the oldes and ugilest hens in the town." This despatch was handed to a female telegraph operator, who immediately rushed round informing the guests of the manner in which they were alluded to. The gallant owner of the yacht could not account for the slim attendance till a lady friend of his wife wrote to her about it.

Another good story, and one to delight the heart of Denis Kearney, concerns Mr. Sam Schaeffer, a well-known member of the firm of Schaeffer Bros. He is very smart, and has a great tiking for nice exchange business. On the day when trade dollars were refused everywhere two Chinamen came early in the morning into his office, asking, "How muches you payee for tradee dollars?" "Well," said Mr. Schreffer, "I guess we can take them at one per cent. discount," "Allee lightee," said the Chines, emptying a bag containing \$150 in trade dellars. A few minutes later Mr. Schaeffer's brother came in and examined the transactions which had taken place during his absence, and did not seem to find words enough to praise the smartness of genial Sam.

Wall street is full of rumors in regard to an alleged difference between W. H. Vanderbilt and his son W. K., who seems to be the wilful and rebellious member of the family. He has more than once operated in the market independentiy of his governor, and mostly in con-cert with Mr. H. N. Smith. They have both a neavy load of Lake Shore, in which W. K. is Chairman of the Board of Directors. Two or hree days ago Mr. Rutter began cutting rates on the New York Central, and sent word to the Lake Shore to that effect. An answer came that the Lake Shore would not agree to the cutting, and the traffic was ordered to go over the Michigan Central and Canada Southern. Of course, nobody can gain by it, and all the stocks concerned tumbled down yesterday.

Why Sam Randall Should be Speaker.

From the Kansas City Times. What we want for Speaker is a man of moderate, reasonable views—one who clearly understands the present phase of the tariff questions, one who will not by his action retaid the movement which will ultimately emancipate our industries from their present shack'es. Nor do we want a man who, by precipitate action, will derange our industries in their present artificial state. Let us all get ready for the changes that nust inevitably come. A man living on stimulants must diminish them gradually before he can return to a healthy regimen. So is it with our manufacturing in lustries. We can only piace them on a permanent, en during foundation, where they will not prey upon all

Looking Into the Creek Troubles. WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Toller will point a Commission to vielt the Indian Territory to treetigate the differences between the Spicche and hecota factions of Creek Indiana.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS WIN IN OHIO? The Count de Chambord being still alive

A Frank and Intelligent Republican Opinion From the New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.-The political sitnation in Ohio has so far developed itself that one i justified in following its outlines with some degree of vactness and in explaining the quality and force of the various elements that are at work toward the final re-sult in October. The character of the present contest is in some respects so totally sulfix anything seen here-before that there is small data upon which to base prophecy. While the position and intentions of the politicians are readily apparent, it is quite too early to read with any degree of exactness the temper of the people. The result in Ob-5 becomes finally a matter of moral bias, and the class that gives the decision(by its pressure at the polls or its absence therefrom, has not yet given

lear evidence of its intention. In the first place, as to Judge Headly. He has already stamped his personality on the campaign in such a manner that he is recognized as the Isader as well as the standard-bearer of his party. He has developed re markably as a politician, and has given such evidence of nerve and grit as to warn the malcontents that they can expect only war on the raising of rebellion. Naturally this has had a wholesome effect in the line of harmony in the ranks. The politicians feel that if Hoadly wins they are safer on his side than against him while if he fails in this test year of power there will be little hope for any of them for the pext decade. The contest fo the nomination was close, the Convention stormy, and naturally some bitter things were said; but after a few days of thought and a knowledge that in all the trouble Headly had said and done nothing that could be used against him personally, the objectors dwindled down wonderfully, and the party practically wheeled into line. Of course, there are Democrats who oppose Hoadly, but they are not one tenth the number of those who boiled Mr. Bookwalter. The most notable instances for developed is that of Allen W. Thurman, a political forms of the control of the cont cal light weight who has small mental or moral force and whose efforts are somewhat diminished by the fathat his distinguished father has given in a formal ad herence to the ticket. Gen. Ward and a few of his in mediate followers are disgruntled, and will give but as outward fealty to the cause, but their presence will hardly missed.

A confession of the truth, therefore, makes Judge

ondly the nominee of his party in an unusual mean ing of the word, and such opposition as now exists will decrease as the warmth of the party spirit begins to permente the masses. Hoadly has set out to make a brilliant campaign, to force the fighting from the star and to show the world that all these years of study an labor have been in the broadening and cultivation of natural ability that his londest opponents have never dared to deny him. His chief danger is in the saving of too much, and the contest is so close that some united phrase may be used to his serious disadvantage, as wa the case with Judge West in 1877. He has a lawyer tongue, and is liable to look more to the immediate pane before him in the stating of his case than to that larger jury which must eventually review and decide. No attempt has been made to injure his character or mis read his career, and the only charge dug out of the past against him is that he changed his politics to sait his amoust, and that his presentation of the Cromin case found no support in the Electoral Commission. The attack made on him because of his alleged inddelity has fallen flat and can bear no fruit to his disadvantage. It has been shown that he is a member of a Unitario thurch, and no one denies that he is a moral man-ar in the temper of the religious world to day little her will be paid to an attack that can say nothing worse of a man than that he has advanced beyond Calvinism and doguntism. Hoadly says that he is not an infidel, and his presence in a church that confesses a supreme God gives color enough to his statement to ward off attack from that direction. So it may be set down that n considerable body of men will refuse to vote for Hoad! on religious grounds.

In the matter of personality and command the Dem

ocratic leader has an advantage over his opponent Judge Foraker from the start labored under the disad vantage of appearing as the selection of certain party eaders, rather than of the natural impulse of the part and the prominent part in party management whi Gov. Poster will be compelled to assume by his member ship of the State Executive Committee, and by his per sonal necessity of carrying the Legislature, will com pel him, however unwillingly, to bear the brant of the real party leadership. Fornker's youth, inexperience is politics, comparative lack of means, and the condition urrounding his nomination, do not push him shead i to the full activity of the fight; and such progress e can make in gaining the admiration of the mass will come despite these disadvantages. So much of him as has yet been learned by the public has been to prov ie is elected, would be able and incorrupt. One thin is already settled as to the character of the press campaign. There will be little mud-throwing at camlates, and although the struggle may be intense the whole contest will be carried on from a higher pla than has been the case in many years of the past. The real fight will centre around the liquor question, and all other issues are being dwarfed by the shadow of the scott Taxation law, and the questions of future Legisla tive procedure that it involves. The result depends largely upon the settlement of several questions, any of which would be difficult to answer to day.

1. What portion of the German vote that went over in the passage of the Scott law, has settled upon a police of judicious taxation, as against the suppression of what they call "personal liberty," and will return to the Re-publican ranks; and how many of them, through anger and from fear, will still remain with the Democra whom by belief in most things they do not belong?

2 How many of the saloon keepers who formerly voted the Republican ticket can be persuaded that they have at last a proper license law, which gives then standing in law that they did not have before sequent protection, in payment of a small annual sum and will show their gratitude to the Republicans who

passed the law by returning to the party support.

3. How many Republican temperance men will be led away from their party by the nomination of a Probintion political ticket, and how many will prefer to vote their usual way and at the same time give a vote for practical prohibition by voting against legislative con trol and for the prohibition amendment?

4. How many country voters, especially on the Reserve, will show their lack of interest in the course of present politics by remaining at home on election day and how many will be brought out solely to vote for the prohibition amendment !

5. How many Republicans, because of disentisfaction with the national Administration, distaste of Star route and other political thieving, and disgust at party machine management, will vote the Democratic ticket sig ply because they are in favor of a change !

has some right to announce how Ohio will go next fall If he cannot answer them, his only safety is in sile of the situation. Great work is to be done on each side and the two State Committees have been organized t question and the Senatorial succession will have an in Someon in the underground movements, although not in a controlling degree. The great aim of the Democrats will be to get as many Republican votes as possible, and of the Republicans to prevent desertions to the Democrats on the one hand and to the Probabilionists on the other

Hot Weather Diet for Bables

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: May I add a paragraph to the excellent editorial in Thesday's Sco on "The Mortality from Heat". We need more parks more air space between dwellings, and more free excur sions, but these changes cannot be brought about a once. Even when poor parents take their babies to the parks or out on the shady sidewalks they take along the death dealing bottle-death-dealing because furnish ing a winter diet in quantity when, during the heated term, not half the winter ration can be digested. Non-digestion means indigestion, and this, diarrhora, or some form of gastric fever. On Saturday last I observed an intelligent-looking young woman sitting on the side walk in the shade of a drug store. A little wan haby lay sleeping in her lap. I saw at a glance what ailed the little one, and volunteered some advice to the mother She had come for a prescription for the baby, which

was suffering from diarrham. A well-filled bottle of diluted condensed milk set by her side. I told her that her hally was suffering from two causes, first, the condensed milk and, secondly, too much and too frequent feeding, it had been taking the bottle every three hours.

"Let the buly sleep," I said, "here in the open air as long as it will. On your way home ascertain where you can procure milk brought to the city in scaled cans. The buly sleep, and the tribute of the city in scaled cans. The buly should have nothing until to morrow morning, for this sickness is the result of an irritated stomach and bowels. If she is thirsty offer a few teaspoonlyse of freels water. Don't let her suffer from thirst. Milk hetween heals will increase it, but freels water will quench it. To morrow morning offer a half teacupful of milk in the bottle—ho more. Nothing more untilnoon, then a like amount. At night, when it gets cooler, offer another meal of the same smount. If the milk seems very rich, if there is heavy crosm and much of it on the milk, torm off a portion to make it a little less fatty. Cowe milk is often much richer in butter fram the best breast milk. Bring each portion, as mealtime comes to blood warmth; keep the rest in a cool place, and in pure air. Don't dept the last more than three meals ever again. I urged, "and never feed her at night. Neep her outdoors as much as you can, and bring out and the milk out. These away you will choose when you can't reside out. These away you will choose when you can't really out. "Aft the bester, You will kine." Haven't got it wet?" Aft the bester, You will kine." Haven't got it wet?" Aft the bester, You will kine." Haven't got it wet?" Aft the bester, You will kine." Haven't got it we hear of set or outdoors for a rap, I opened the blinds to let the light atream it, and the two windows to let the air circulate free!y.

"Aft and of the art?" I asked. "Close the windows a night! Why dear madden it the windows at night! Why dear madden it the state of the sufficient means to

away in a dara, close from for a hap. I opened the blinds to let the light stream in, and the two windows to let the air circulate freely.

"Afraid of the air" I asked. "Close the windows at night! Why, dear madaine, if the baby's crib was on the sidewalk all night long it would be better than the house—the best you can do?" So the windows were left as a lout them, and the mother promised to keep their open all night. I called to day (Tucklar). The baby was laughing, and as she steed in her mother's lap she gave a little crow and a spring, the first for more than a week, the mother said.

Only the baby farmers starve the babies. All others, rich and soor lend to give far too much and too often. We can't prevent the best. We can control the sating, and we can is the air sweep the home day and night.

Enocairs, July 10.

SUNBRAMS.

-The Grimm brothers, the famous writers

pular subscription.

—A San Francisco preacher advertis Hat he would discuss a family scandal on the following sunday morning. As a consequence the church was crowded. The subject was Adam and Eva.

—At Kingston, N. Y., an artist was recently

—At Ringston, N. Y., an artist was recently seen shetching a stone house, built in Revolutionary days, on the margin of a copy of Tue Sox. The shetch is to illustrate a forthcoming magazine article.

—The Chicago Aldermen, who decreed that the Fourth might be celebrated in the old way, are new arraigned as responsible for thirty two fires, two persons killed, four mortally wounded, and over sixty hurt.

—Lowydon, the English whealman has -Lowndes, the English wheelman, has erformed a remarkable feat by driving his three-heeled velocipeds ten miles in thirty-two minutes and

a haif. His performances will doubtless cause the tri cycle to be regarded with greater favor than herelofora.
—Sarah Bernhardt has been given a lesson at Montpellier, a university town. She played her principal tragic roles and then gave a special performance at which she appeared as the clown in a pantomime, at she had done in Paris. The spectators fell to hisring.

and Sarah was compelled to ring down the curtain.

The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterraneas south through France. The local trade of Lyons and Marseilles is at its mercy. By a new bargain with the Government the company is to build 600 miles of rails way for the State, and is to carry the new roads until they pay, after which it is to give up two-thirds of the -A Harvard graduate has written to the

Boston Heroid, expressing, he says, the views of a large number of educated people about the work of our riches colleges. He speaks of the lack of enthusiasm at flacvard and of any influence to act upon the undergradu-ates exciting a love of learning. The best facilities are provided for those who are studious and ambitious, but anything like enthusiasm among the half-educated young men there is considered "bad form." -Among the pictures lately sold by the

Marquis of Lansdowne to Mr. Mackey is the famous Rembrandt portrait purchased by the grandfather of its late owner, which has always been regarded as one of the choicest gems in the Bowood gallery. Complaint is made that before allowing it to go to America Lord Lansdowne had not given the refusal of it to the National Gallery, but perhaps he reflected that the gallery is rich in Reinbrandts, and that \$25,000 is a big figure.

—In the Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia.

the mortality has averaged over twenty-five per cont. during the last twenty years, in some of which not one chance in three of surviving a year's confinement in Ma walls has been left to the immates by the management. Not less deadly has been the record of the hospital which is one of the largest in the world, with its 1,000 beds. It contains a sixth of the total number of beds is New York city, whose population is one-half larger than

-The life of Richard Belt, whose suit against the critic who accused him of putting out others work as his own, is still before the London courts, and reads like a romance. There was a time when he car ried messages to the House of Lords, and chiselled with a nail, out of a piece of rough stone, his first artistic effort. But there came a day when he worked on Charles Kingsley's bust in Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Queen, and at Chiselhurst, before the Empress, in the studio of the Prince Imperial.

-A physician says that it must not be asair on the mountains or at the seaside, there need be no precautions. There are special exposures in these changes. The dampness of morning and night is often quite apparent, and flannel underclothing is needed. The crowding into smaller rooms gives less air space and tempts to open windows, which, however good, mus not be so situated as through small openings, to pour a stream of air on the body when covered with perspira-tion. The beds in hotels are not infrequently damp,

and many colds have their origin from then -One of the most prosperous of Pennsylvania liquor dealers makes it a point to open barrooms where there is a strong local option law to forbid sales. He reasons that men will have liquor if they want it. and, if they are obliged to get it on the sly, will not grumble at paying a high price. He carried on his trade for two years in Sharon, where the traffic was prohib-ited. He managed to do it, however, and got a dollar s Finally they arraigned him in court. He had the case postponed for six months, and went on as before. The jury disagreed, and he had six months more. The was a fine of \$50.

-Maggie Mitchell tells a story of something stranger than a faith curs. "I was afflicted with partial paralysis of the left limb, and almost lost the use of it. I was billed to open in a large city, and I was still on crutches. Every means that medical skill could suggest, including electricity, was brought to bear in my case, but I was benefited little. The night arrived, the house was crowded, the galleries were noisy, and I was at a side wing on crutches. When the time for my entrance arrived as Funckon, with a supreme effort I threw the crutches aside and sprang through the wir dow with the chicken in my arms, and went on with my part as naturally as ever. From that day to this I have

never had a recurrence of the trouble -The torrents of rain which have deluged central Europe have done a great deal of damage to the fears are entertained that if they continue a repetition of the floods of last September and October will occur As this rain menns snow at anything over 6,000 feet, the passes from Switzerland to Italy are by no means agree able routes at the present, and travellers coming over the Simplon and the Spingen do not give very cheering accounts of their voyage. The weather is also keeping tourists away from the Engadine, on one side of Switzer-land, and Chamouni on the other, and if it does not improve will probably keep the majority away altogether Meanwhile Lucerne is doing well, as people find it a pleasant stopping place. Zurich also is crowded.

-Herr Lipke, a member of the German Parliament, intely published a letter in the Berlin papers giving an account of an interview with Garibaldi. "As to the sentiments that Garibaldi of late years enter tained toward France," said he, "I am able to give some positive testimony. On the 6th of April, 1882, at Paler-mo, when Menotti Garibaldi, introduced me to his father he requested me not to use French in my conversation with him, for he did not like to speak it, and always preferred to be spoken to in Italian. In the presence of Menotti and Signor Frazzini, an old friend of the family, Garibaldi attered these words: 'Germany has rendered a great service to humanity in humiliating that nation' (France). Subsequently he expressed his admiration for Bismarck, but regretted that the Chancellor had en

tered into any negotiations with the Vatican."

—Florence Nightingale is writing extensively on the subject of land tenure in India, particularly of the workings of the system upon which the peasantry lease their lands. They are forced to pay fees for every marriage in their own or in the household of their landlord, and also to furnish food at his fenata. There are eleven different kinds of rate taxes and seventeen of occasional taxes. As an instance of the means teen of occasional faxes. As an instance of the means used to desput the personary, she shows that in some cases where the Government charged one rupes for water, the landbilders would add three rupese for the rent. She continues: The peasants have been tolling and starving in order that gentlemen might enjoy incomes of hundreds of theoremies a year free from taxes. The remedies pointed out for this state of things are the Irish demands of fixity of tenure, fair rents, a public record of biddings and the disability of the lesses to record of holdings, and the disability of the lessee to contract himself out of his rights.

-Though the system of plurality of wives is not, theoretically, an intrinsic part of Mormonism, yet practically all the discourses, all the efforts of the elders, are devoted to this subject, and it forms one of their chief dogmas. Their authority for polygamay is taken from the examples of the patriarche and from St. Paul's injunction. 'A bishop, then, must be blameless, the husband of one wife." which they interpret as mean ing that as St. Paul enjoined bishops to have "at least" one wife, it is fair to presume that they had several Evidently specious in their reasoning, they nevertheless teach that a man's chances for salvation increase with ied man is to be eternally damned, for has he not deregarded the command, "Increase and multiply !" Mak ing this broad distinction in regard to the future, they carry it out in the present in political affairs—for a man's rotes are in proportion to the number of his wives, and further, every married woman casts a vote.

-By the rubric of morning prayer the Psalms for the day in the Protestant Episcopal service may be followed by the "Gloria in Excelsis," instead of the "Gloria Patri," but when the Psalms are read on a week day, with no music, one never hears it. Bishop Cone says that he was officiating with only a handful of devout persons present, when it occurred to him to close the Psalter with the longer doxology. He had never done such a thing before, and has never thought of re-peating it. During the day he was called upon by a widow "of high position in society and a family emnent in the history of our country." She asked him whether he had been desired by any of her relations to gratify her by departing from custom. She had always made this day one of special private devotion, as it was the anniversary of her husband's death. She had made an "What was my surprise," she said, " to hear you break out with the "Gloria in Excelsia." My husband, very out with the 'dioria in Excelata.' My husband very reticents as to his religious emotions, lay dying. Suddenly he roused himself, and to the amazement of all recited the 'Gioria' entire. Reflecting on this as I went to church on this anniversary, imagine my surprise when, for the only time in a long life. I found the 'Gioria' se need by the clergyman. I joined in it with feelings greatly excited, and come to thank you for so kindly considering me." Her husband was a stranger to it.